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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.91.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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March 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 99 76

March 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 84 88

7610 日一廿月

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917.

三拜禮 號四十月三英曆
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TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

THE CHINO-GERMAN RUPTURE.

FIRST ACT AT SHANGHAI.

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED.

Shanghai, March 14, 12.35 p.m.
Official wireless instructions were received by a Chinese Admiral this morning, and he thereupon seized four German ships in the river.
A Naval Guard went on board and turned the crews ashore, but Austrian vessels have not been molested.
This indicates that relations have been broken off with Germany, but except for the incident reported above, there is no news.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

An Urgent Government Whip.

London, March 13.
The Government has issued an urgent Whip on the occasion of the "vital division" to-morrow, when Mr. Chamberlain will move a resolution approving of India's War Loan of £100,000,000. It is noteworthy that the motion does not refer to the increase in cotton duties, but it is anticipated that thirty Lancashire M.P.'s will vote against the Government.

The Nationalists have not decided what action they will take. The Labourites have decided that members may vote as they please. The Daily Chronicle is confident that Mr. Asquith and his followers will not oppose the Government, thus precipitating "the calamity of a General Election."

The Daily News Lobbyist says that Tariff Reformers are intriguing to force an Election. He says it is rumoured that Sir Frederick Cawley (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Mr. Illingworth (Postmaster General) and Mr. Walsh (Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Treasury) are threatening to resign, because they were not informed of the Government's decision to increase the duties. In an editorial comment, the journal says the Government may survive to-morrow, but their authority will be fundamentally shaken.

Missed Fire?

Later.
The Times Lobbyist says the political crisis is missing fire. The Lloyd-Georgeans are divided. The Parliamentary Free Trade Committee is not participating in the agitation.

The Closure Applied.

London, March 13.
The closure was applied in the House of Commons last evening for the first time since the war began. The occasion was in connection with the National Service Bill. The Radical-Nationalist opposition was so vigorous that the report stage is unfinished, and the debate had to be adjourned.

Mr. Pringle moved a new clause providing Parliamentary control over the Director General's acts.

After a debate, in which "the servility of the Commons," and "the Prussianism of the Government" were among the epithets employed by Mr. Pringle's supporters, Mr. Cawley intimated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain had agreed to the appointment of an Advisory Committee.

Mr. Cawley moved the closure amidst shouts of "Gag". Mr. Pringle's motion was defeated by 162 to 87, and a Nationalist motion that the Act be not applied to Ireland was defeated by 148 against 76.

On re-application of the closure, a Nationalist amendment, providing for a separate Director General of Ireland, was being debated when the House adjourned.

MORE FRIGHTFULNESS.

Unspeakeable Hardships Inflicted.

London, March 13.
German ruthlessness at sea is further exemplified by the sinking of the Norwegian ship Dalmata by a German submarine on February 11.

The Captain's wife with the officers and crew were three days in two small open boats in mid Atlantic. They suffered unspeakeable hardships, and one of the crew died of exposure. Three were frostbitten. The party was finally picked up by a Danish schooner.

How the Storstad Was Sunk.

London, March 12.
A submarine shelled the relief ship Storstad on Thursday morning from a distance of four miles. The crew entered the boats, but returned on the submarine submerging. They were on board when the submarine re-appeared and torpedoed the Storstad. The crew got away and the submarine came alongside the captain's boat and questioned him regarding the cargo. The submarine crew refused to tow the boat and again shelled the Storstad because it was not sinking fast enough.

It is confirmed that an engineer died of exposure and the remainder of the crew have been landed; they include two dead.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Some German Claims.

London, March 13.
A German official wireless message says:—We made prisoner of 323 Russians to the north of the Zloczow-Tarnopol railway. We repulsed a French attack between Ochrida and Lake Prespa.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE FALL OF BAGDAD.

Turco-German Differences.

London, March 13.
A telegram from Vevay states that Rifaat Pasha has left Geneva for Turkey, and that Bedri Bey, the Governor of Constantinople, has arrived in Berlin.
Both missions are connected with Turco-German differences arising out of the reverses in Mesopotamia.

Franco-Italian Joy.

London, March 13.
The comments in the French and Italian Press on the capture of Bagdad are even more enthusiastic than those of the British Press, while neutrals are most impressed at the significance of the British victory.

What the Victory Means.

London, March 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Chairman of the Municipal Council, prior to the commencement of business, referred to the fall of Bagdad, saying Frenchmen rejoiced at this fresh proof of indomitable British energy.

Le Matin anticipates that Palestine, and then Syria, will fall into the hands of the British, assisted by the Arabs.

Le Figaro and other papers emphasize the glorious feat of arms which has definitely ended Germany's dream of Eastern expansion. They anticipate a speedy co-operation between the British and Russian forces, and describe the British advance as a veritable thunderbolt, thus summing up French opinion, which is surprised at the rapidity of General Maude's march.

Le Temps says Bagdad is the greatest victory of the Entente for months.
Le Journal des Debates describes the fall of Bagdad as the first act in the great Anglo-Russian battle against the Turks.

German Concern.

London, March 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that there is an undercurrent of real concern in the German comment on the fall of Bagdad.

The Cologne Gazette says that it is a great success, adding:—"All the banners of the East will re-echo with the news that the Feringhis have beaten the soldiers of Padiashah and conquered the romantic city. It would be a mistake to depreciate the importance of the success, but, nevertheless, it is firstly political." It consoles its readers by reminding them that while the British are getting further from their main base, the Turks have approached theirs at Mosul.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung says:—"The English have won a momentary though undeniable success, but when the Turks are supplied with heavy artillery Bagdad will not tolerate the Anglo-Indian garrison."

The Koelnische Volkszeitung says:—"The British have won an indubitable success. The surrender of Kut was rightly described as a heavy blow. It naturally follows that the fall of Bagdad wipes out the stain. It is a striking success, all the more so after the English forward move in Sinai. Although the success is transitory and does not affect the decision of the war, it is a heavy blow against Turkey and a painful one for the Quadruple Alliance."

RUSSIA'S FOOD PROBLEM.

No Question of Revolutionary Movement.

London, March 13.
Telegrams from Petrograd state that there is no scarcity of food in Russia, but lack of transport and organisation for the towns have caused a decline in the supplies, especially in the capital, with consequent quiet, but the demonstrations are unusually mild, and there is no question of a revolutionary movement.

OUR SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

The Brilliant Capture of Irlas.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says details of the capture of Irlas show it to have been one of the most brilliant and most clever enterprises since the German retreat.

The attack was made from the west and the south. The southern assault started at about dawn, when the British artillery directed a perfect tornado of fire on the enemy positions. The enemy gunners promptly replied, but though their barrage lasted through the forenoon, it caused but little damage.

The resistance was generally slight, though a strong point garrisoned by about fifty Germans put up a short but obstinate fight, but when a score had been put out of action, the remainder surrendered.

The success of the southern attack was facilitated by the western attack, which was fruitlessly timed. It came across to the north of Irlas and pinched out the garrison. The southern party was met by a brisk fusillade on approaching the village, but the enemy threw up the sponge when he found he was caught in the rear.

Irlas is excellently situated for defence, being on an eminence, and its occupation greatly strengthens our position in this sector.

German Admissions.

London, March 13.
A German official wireless message says:—"An English attack, on a wide front to the south of Arras, failed with heavy losses. There is lively fighting on the Ancre."

On both banks of the Meuse our fire turned back the French advance.
To the north of the Ancre, we stubbornly defended Hill 185 against an attack by superior forces. The French, by imaginary marches, captured a narrow strip on the south-western slope.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OUR SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

Successful French Ventures.

London, March 13.
A French communique says:—"The Germans west of Meisson de Champagne last evening violently counter-attacked Hill 185, but our barrage and machine-gun fire stopped dead the enemy. We maintained all our positions. We took 150 prisoners yesterday, including three officers."

An enemy coup de main in the region of Louvemont, on the right bank of the Meuse, was easily repulsed.

We effected three coups de main last evening on the German trenches between the Avre and the Aisne, which our fire wrecked. We brought back prisoners.

The Germans continued to bombard Soissons. Enemy attempts to reach our line on the Orny road and in the region of Beau Louchery, further eastward, failed. There was lively artillery firing in the sector of Troyon.

The Aerial Situation.

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, during question time, Mr. Macpherson stated that the average weekly British casualties in air fighting for the past six weeks were seven killed, eight wounded and four missing. He recalled the fact that last year it was only after heavy aerial fighting at Verdun and on the British Front that our superiority was established. Whereas at the opening of last year's operations the German concentration was before Verdun, to-day it is before the British. This move was probably connected with the German retirement; hence we must expect severe contests before we succeed in throwing the enemy seriously on the defensive.

Mr. GERARD.

Arrival at Havana.

London, March 12.
A message from New York states that Mr. Gerard, former U.S. Ambassador to Berlin, has arrived at Havana.

Home at Last.

London, March 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Key West states that Mr. Gerard has arrived there. He proceeds by rail to Washington.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

To Meet "Unforeseen Expenditure."

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a Supplementary Vote of Credit, "to meet unforeseen expenditure," would be moved on the 15th inst.

CHINA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY.

The Voting in the Senate.

London, March 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, the Senate has approved by 152 votes to 37 of a severance of relations with Germany.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS ROUT THE TURKS.

London, March 12.
A Russian communique states:—"We occupied Rissoton, in the region of Hamadan, on March 8th, after routing the Turks, who withdrew to Hadjiabad, hard pressed by us."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Continuous Air Fighting.

London, March 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We slightly improved our position north-eastward of Bouchavesnes and entered trenches in the same neighbourhood, securing prisoners."

We raided trenches southward of Arras and bombed dugouts despite strong resistance, inflicting many casualties. Air fighting has been continuous. Nine enemy machines were brought down or driven down, four of which are known to have been destroyed. Five of ours are missing.

French Progress in Champagne.

London, March 13.
A French official message states:—"In Champagne we re-attacked in the afternoon the German positions west of Maisons de Champagne and captured on a mile front all the enemy trenches, also Hill 185. We entered a fortified work thereon and took a hundred prisoners."

There was an artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse. The Germans in the afternoon bombarded the open town of Soissons with incendiary shells, causing several fires.

SAILINGS TO AND FROM ITALIAN PORTS.

London, March 13.
It is officially stated that for the week ended March 8th the arrivals at Italian ports were 463, totalling 201,211 tons. There were 464 sailings, totalling 215,801 tons. The sailings were four steamers and three sailing vessels.
(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

In a Critical Condition.

London, March 13.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught has had a restless night. Broncho-pneumonia persists, and the heart-action is weaker, owing to complications incidental to her severe illness of four years ago.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 13.
Silver is quoted at 55 1/2; more offering. The market is steady.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Service Rifles.

All Service rifles yet returned to the Armoury will be returned on Friday, March 16, between 8.15 and 8.45 p.m. All examples, medical and otherwise, are subject to this order.

No. 1 Company.

Patrolmen claiming exemption from the parade on Friday, March 16, on account of Race Week duty, must forthwith produce their Standing Order Books and Armlets for inspection by their Section Commanders.

Masketry Course, Part II.

All men who are qualified to fire, but have not yet fired Part II of the 1917 Course will attend the Range on Sunday next, March 18, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m., returning at about noon.

Lists of those are being sent to Company Commanders.

The above date is the last fixture for firing the 1917 Course.

Orchestra.

Thursday, March 15th.—

Practice.

Monday, March 19th.—Government House.

Recruits.

The A. S. P. (K) will examine recruits submitted by C. S. Majors for passing out, at Central Station on Monday, March 19, at 5.30 p.m.

NEWEST WAR BREAD.

Said to Resemble the Brown Loaf.

Milling under the new regulations which have just come into force is now in full swing.

No mechanical difficulties are involved in the change. The point is that the popular choice of the newest war bread has not been made clear; and as existing flour stocks can be sold up to March 12 the further dilution of wheat may be expected to take effect only gradually.

First of all millers were obliged to extract from wheat a percentage of flour averaging 76. Now they have to add five, either by a further milling of wheat or by adding, at their option, flour from barley, maize, rice, or oats. They can, if they wish go another five per cent. beyond this.

Samples of the 81 per cent. wheat flour are much browner than the regulation product recently turned out, verifying the bakers' forecast that the extra 5 per cent. would "make all the difference"; and a prominent miller remarked that the bread approximates to the brown loaf.

It is thought in some quarters that because of the lighter colour the blend of barley or rice will come into favour.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "Tina" at the Theatre Royal.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "Tina" at the Theatre Royal.

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GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS,
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CIRCUMFERENCE.Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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For Terms apply.—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
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Apply.—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

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in minimum time and to its full extent without
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and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no
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accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Indemnity" for the Hun? The Berlin financial weekly, *Plutus* says:—"An indemnity is an imperative necessity to Germany. If the war ends in June it will cost \$8,000,000,000 sterling. The highest income tax and succession duties and the most productive monopolies would not enable Germany to raise the necessary interest and redemption money. The sum of \$2,250,000,000 might be obtained by confiscating 30 per cent. of private property in Germany. It was therefore essential to get at least this amount in war indemnity."

China and Germany. The Charges d'Affaires of Great Britain, Japan and Belgium, and the Ministers of France and Russia visited Mr. Lu Tseng-shiang on the afternoon of Saturday last, and discussed the Sino-German question, says the *Peking Daily News* of March 5. The details of the discussions are kept secret, it only being known that the visitors stated that since the Chinese Government had reached a unanimous decision regarding the Sino-German question, hereafter views should be exchanged regarding certain matters so as to facilitate the progress of developments.

Gambling in Johore.

For some time past severe criticism has been levelled at the Government for permitting the continuance of licensed gambling in Johore on a scale which constituted a real and a grave menace to public morals in Singapore as well as in the State of Johore itself. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that we are able to announce that licensed gambling will cease in Johore at an early date, the Government having decided to abolish the monopoly and compensate the farmer. This will cost a good deal of money but Johore is very prosperous and can well afford the expenditure which is certainly worth while.—*Straits Echo*.

Far Eastern Divorce Suit.

In the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, Mr. William Walter Anon, Works Department, Federated Malay States, petitioned for a divorce on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with a Mr. Tannton, described as being the managing director of a company concerned with the motor trade. The marriage was in 1903, and the parties lived in the Malay States, where petitioner was engaged in the Government service. In 1908 they came home. The petitioner returned to his work, and expected his wife and child to follow later. As she did not do so he came back to England. The wife declined to live with him and said she was living with Mr. Tannton. Petitioner offered to forgive her, but she rejected his advances, and he returned to the East. A divorce decree was granted.

Malayan High Power.

We do not know, says the *Singapore Free Press* if the proceedings of the Perak Advisory Committee on man-power are typical of the proceedings of similar committees at other centres, but if they are the whole system appears to be utterly farcical. The *Times of Malaya* gives the results of one day's sitting. Apart from a number of cases of unfitness twenty-two cases were considered. Of these it was decided that three could be spared, three were put back for various periods, one was deferred and the remainder were given class certificates "Indispensable." In several cases employers stated that the firm had so many employees at the outbreak of war and had let so many of them go. But from the report, which appears to be official, it does not appear that any firm stated how many men had been engaged during the war, and unless this statement was given the first statement has no value. We are loath to say anything which may cause unjust inferences, but it would seem if the work of this committee is typical, that the exemption system is going to be a great failure as was the same system at home.

For the best Made Refreshment, "The Old" is the only one in the city. It is a very good place for a meal or a drink. It is a very good place for a meal or a drink. It is a very good place for a meal or a drink.

NOTICES: 6-7-60

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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
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N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

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G. A. DREAFER,
Deputy Surgeon-General.

R. N. Hospital, Hongkong.
Hongkong 12th March, 1917.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

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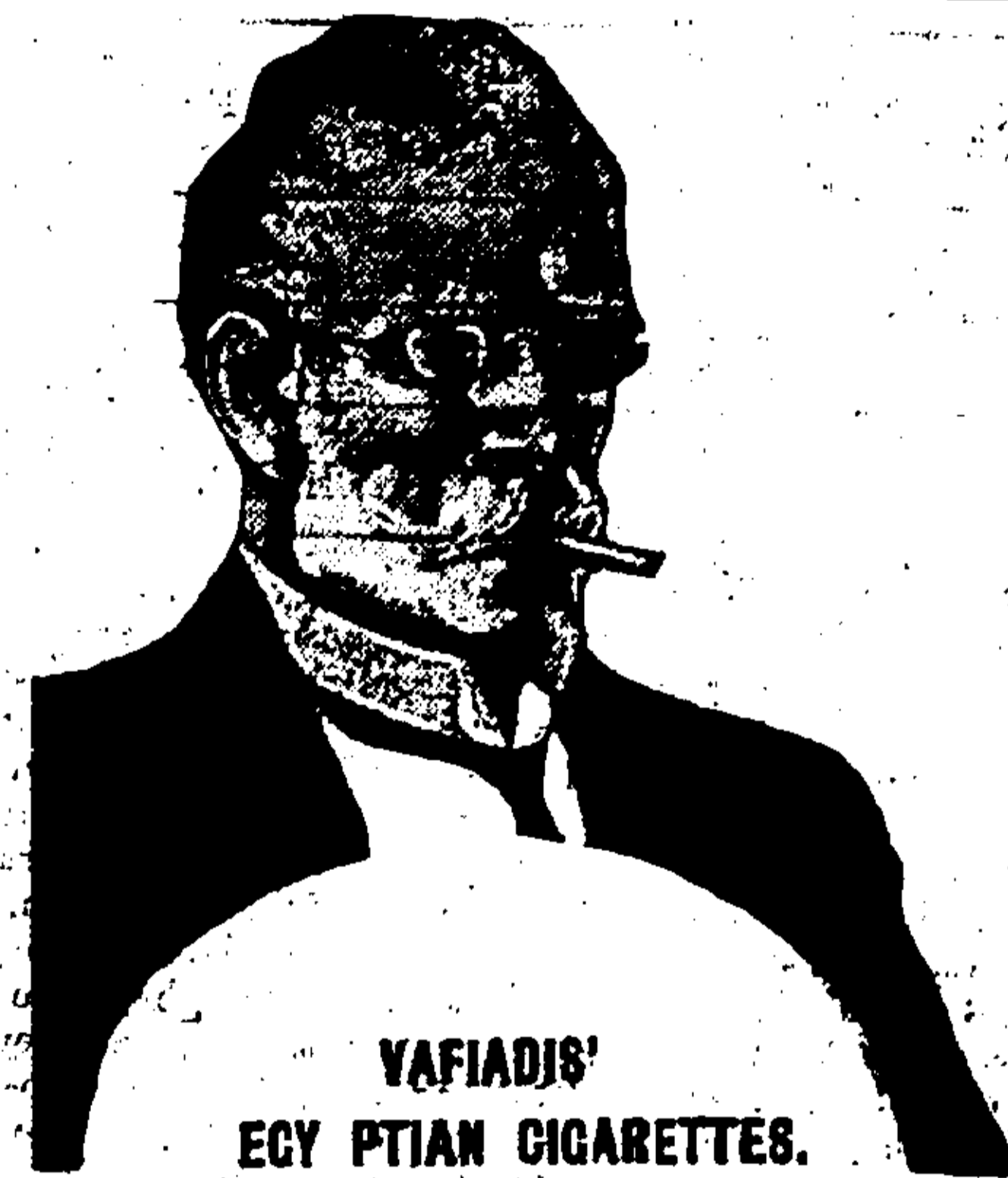
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TELEPHONE NO. 616.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

KNOX—On February 27th, 1917, at the Foochow Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Knox of Pagoda Anchorage, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917.

HOW ALL CAN HELP.

Although having been in existence for only a very brief period, the Hongkong War Savings Association has, we are glad to see, already raised over a hundred thousand dollars for investment in war loan stock. That is a very praiseworthy achievement, and its accomplishment not only reflects credit on those of the public who have come forward with their spare funds, but also on the Union Insurance Society, which has done splendid work as honorary secretaries and treasurers, and the committee of the Association. Indeed these have set a shining example to war organisations generally by the systematic and insistent manner in which they have kept the claims of the Association before the community, and they deserve—as we feel sure they will receive—an even yet more liberal backing from those who can release any money for use in the winning of the war. Here is an opportunity for every Britisher in Hongkong to do his part in hastening the final triumph of the Allies, for, as Mr. Lloyd George tersely put it in his Guildhall speech on the War Loan, "the more we get, the surer the victory; the more we get, the shorter the war; the more we get, the less it will cost in treasure, and the greatest treasure of all—brave blood."

The latest step taken by the Committee of the Association treasurers is the issuing of a special appeal to every Britisher in the Colony to join the Association and thus to add to the funds which are being raised for purely war purposes. That appeal, the text of which we gave yesterday, should induce a very widespread response. The Committee lays special emphasis on a point which seems to be overlooked—namely, that such money as finds its way to the Association is not lost to the contributor, but is merely lent to his King and country. In view of that fact, and in view also of the further point that the sums subscribed reap a very substantial rate of interest, it is, as the Committee remarks, difficult to understand why up to date only just over three hundred subscribers have come forward, unless it be through slackness. At we take it, is the real explanation of the relative smallness of the Association's membership. And that is the spirit which has to be broken if the facilities offered are to be utilised to the full. Public indifference is not a new thing in Hongkong, but once it is overcome, as we saw on Saturday, the Colony can rise to very considerable heights of enthusiasm in a worthy cause. We therefore commend to all Britishers who desire to render some personal service to their country at this crisis in its history, the very practically worded appeal now issued. We cannot all go to fight. But there are few of us who cannot set aside for war purposes some sum every month, if not as a gift, at any rate as a loan.

We all know what great sacrifices are being borne by our kith and kin at Home. And we know further, that war-time economy has not yet begun to be practised to any material extent in Hongkong. There is scarcely a man in the Colony, we suppose, who, if it came to the pinch, could not curtail unnecessary expenditure in one direction or another. When we admit that, let us also remember Mr. Lloyd George's appeal that no money shall be squandered in luxury and indulgence which can be put into the fight—and it costs every penny of it. Bearing all these points in mind, therefore, it becomes the duty of every Britisher to help in enhancing the usefulness of the Association by adding to its membership, the more so since all who put into it will find a good return and because the Association relieves contributors of all the worrying details of investment management. But, above all, it behooves the community to hasten to put some string because by doing so it will materially assist in hastening the war.

Germany and her Allies.

Since the entry of Turkey and Bulgaria into the European conflict there has probably never been a time when Germany has felt really secure in the alliance; never a day when a breach with her reputable friends could honestly have been written down as an impossibility. And even with Austria the link has not been any too strong. German lies, German promises and German threats have succeeded in slaving off the evil day, but it is very difficult to believe that the Kaiser can have any great hope of keeping the allegiance of the Austro-Hungarian, the Turk and the Balgar much longer. Our successes in the West are continuing—and even they are but a foretaste of what the fine weather will bring us; German East Africa has received the knock-out blow, while the victory at Bagdad is one to which the British are fully justified in applying the term "sweeping." It may still be possible to keep the civil population and the bulk of the army of Turkey or Bulgaria in ignorance, but the time has gone by when either King Ferdinand or the Sultan can be duped. They and their immediate advisers and confidants know right well that Germany is beaten and that the Allies still have huge resources at their back. Then of what use, from this point of view, is it to go on fighting? Further fighting means further debt for their respective countries, additional loss of life for their subjects and an increased determination, on the part of the Allies, to inflict severe chastisement when settling day comes. With Austria the case is very much the same. Adherence to Germany to the end must inevitably mean sharing in Germany's downfall, whereas, if the breach were made now, at least something might be saved from the wreck. Like Bulgaria and Turkey, Austria has not incurred the full measure of the Allies' desire for vengeance as Germany has done and is still doing, and, by breaking away before it is too late, she might reasonably hope to escape at least with whole bones.

Sun Yat-sen's Latest.

If the people of China thought only half as highly of Dr. Sun as Dr. Sun thinks of himself, they would have made him an emperor long ago. Fortunately for the Chinese they have taken his measure pretty accurately, and to-day, if you ask one of them his opinion of Sun Yat-sen, he smiles—and says nothing that is complimentary. This being the case, his intervention in the politics of the hour is hardly likely to make a very deep impression on his compatriots. Nevertheless it is to be regretted that some of these did not put a stopper on his approaching the British Premier on an international matter. From the point of view entertained in the Far East among Chinese and foreigners in general, Dr. Sun's recent telegram to Mr. Lloyd George, pointing out the reasons why China ought not to "come in," is just a mighty joke; for no one takes him seriously. But the people at Home hold very different opinions. Sun Yat-sen advertised himself so successfully that the average person in Europe (who, by the way, never heard either of Yuan Shih-kai or of Li Yuan-hung) is tolerably well convinced that Sun deserves to be bracketed with William Tell, Cromwell and Garibaldi; and that when he speaks, he speaks for China. For this reason one feels sorry that he did not confine himself to airing his fooleries in China and Japan, where people know how to value what he says. As for the arguments expressed in his momentous wire, it can scarcely be said that they are worth close attention or serious notice. It is painfully apparent throughout that he has no grasp whatever of the situation, and that his fund of information about the war is strictly limited. "The Mohammedans cannot be overlooked," quoth he. "To fight against their Holy Land would be a sacrilege." Let Dr. Sun tell that to the Turks who are at this moment beavelling the hammering to which Mohammedan Indians have treated them. Is it necessary to say more?

DAY BY DAY.

DON'T HOPE FOR THE BEST, BUT HOPE FOR IT.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on Monday to-day was 2s. 3.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 88th anniversary of the death of Sir Richard B. B. B.

"Mr. M. Nathan."

Last night's repetition of "Mr. Nathan" by the Bandman Opera Company drew another packed house which was, through-out, keenly appreciative of the work of the artists. All the way through the drolleries of Mr. Fred Wynn and Mr. Billy Rex kept the audience at a steady laugh, and people left the theatre on excellent terms with themselves and with the Bandman Company. To-night "Tina," another big London success, will be staged.

Rogue and Vagabond.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being a rogue and vagabond. An Indian watchman, employed by Messrs. Whitesway, Laidlaw and Company found the man on the first floor, near a cook house. There was no one else near. Defendant tried to run away, but was arrested. Defendant's excuse was that he had gone there to look for a clansman, but the Indian said that an opportunity was given for the man to try and find a friend. Two previous convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Youthful Thief.

Two small boys were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a quantity of nails from a shipyard at Chung Sun Wan. It appeared that an employee was going round the yard very early this morning when he saw a number of boys run away. Only one was caught, and when he was at the Police Station he said that a man had told them to steal the nails, threatening to thrash them if they did not. It was while he was going to see if he could find this man that he pointed out the other boy who, he said, was concerned in the theft. He failed to find the man. His Worship discharged one of the boys, and the other he ordered to receive 10 strokes with the birch and to be detained for 24 hours.

Pickpocket Sentenced.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, of the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with pickpocketing another man's pocket and stealing \$216 in notes. The complainant, who is a shopkeeper, and who had been collecting some money, was passing along Des Voeux Road, and when near the Sincere Company's shop he was jostled by the defendant, who was felt to be taking the notes out of the complainant's pocket. Defendant ran away and a Police Reserve constable, who was in plain clothes, near the Sun Company's shop, took up the chase and caught the man. The notes were thrown down, but complainant picked them up. Evidence was given by the constable, and it was stated by Inspector Kent that the man had only just returned from banishment. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

An Ungrateful Guest.

Having allowed another man to share his matched for the night, a Chinese of Yaumati was told by his guest the next morning that he could obtain a good job if he liked. He was advised to pack all his clothes into baskets and follow the man. Both men went to the Kowloon City pier and the clothes were left at a stall just close by. On going to the back of the Police Station together, the man who had promised to get the job said he was going to look for a foreman, but, as a matter of fact, he went to the stall, secured the other man's clothes and decamped. As he was going back to Yaumati, he was arrested with most of the property in his possession. Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, he was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

PEAK SCHOOL.

Yesterday's Prize Distribution.

There was a good attendance of parents and friends of the children attending the Peak School, in the lounge of the Peak Hotel yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the annual prize distribution. The presentation was performed by Lady May, who was accompanied by the Misses May, and Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools. Among those also present were the Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. and Miss Lander.

After the scholars had given several part songs and recitations—in a manner which proved they are being well trained—Mr. Ralphs read his report on the school, which was as follows:—The school has now completed its third year, which closes with 50 pupils on the roll. The number now is 64. 32 new pupils have been admitted and 13 have left during this period.

The general health of the school, which has been visited quarterly by Dr. McKenny, has been very good, although an outbreak of whooping cough in July, which threatened to become an epidemic and which continued well on to the beginning of October, was the cause of a considerably decreased attendance during the months of July, September and October. Another reason for the low average attendance in the summer months was that from the beginning of May many pupils were away either at Wei-hei-wei or in Japan, many of them not returning until the end of October. Only nine children have attended regularly throughout the year. During October and November, the school again filled, the latter month having the record attendance of 43. With the increased attendance the difficulties of suitable classification were felt. In Mrs. Main's class, which is taught in three divisions, the work done is very satisfactory. The older children read English and French extremely well; arithmetic is very good, but writing in some cases calls for attention. Discipline, which I was obliged to criticize somewhat severely last year, is now excellent.—Miss Skinner's class is taught in four divisions. Reading in the senior division is very good. Brushwork is satisfactory. The Infants' class, taught by Miss Rodger, is in two divisions. Kindergarten work is good, but very little is done, as it is understood that parents do not desire it. French is very good; the children are able to understand orders given to them in French.

Many parents have expressed their gratification that the children should begin at such an early age to use simple French phrases. Singing, also in French, is good. Drill is evidently much liked by the pupils; exercises are vigorously and smartly carried out. Breathing exercises are correctly done, and the Medical Officer reports that the chest measurements of the children have been increased thereby. As at the Victoria British School, it is noticeable that physical exercises are done better by girls than by boys. Simple games suited to the space at the disposal of the pupils are played daily. The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn has offered the school the use of a playing field which adjoins his house, but unfortunately the distance between the school and the field is so great that the children have so far not been able to avail themselves of his kindness. Athletic sports were, however, held on the ground in April. Exercises were provided by friends of the school, and the children displayed great enthusiasm and no little prowess in the various events. There was a large attendance of parents and others, and tea was provided by Mr. Severn who very kindly assumed the role of host on the occasion.

The older children have recently started a fund, to which they subscribe a small sum weekly, for the support of one prisoner of war in Germany. Many of the children assisted on Rose Day and Heather Day.

Lady May then handed the prizes to the successful scholars, the following being the list:—

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

CHINA AND GERMANY.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Knowing that the Chinese Government is prepared to break off relations with Germany, I would suggest that the Canton authorities ought to be careful to keep a good look-out on the Germans there. The remembrance of the soldiers, and no people should be allowed to visit these unless they have a special permit from the authorities.

Yours etc.,

MERCHANT.
Hongkong, March 14, 1917.

Athletic Sports.

The annual sports in connection with St. Paul's College are to take place at the Racecourse on Wednesday, the 21st inst., from 2 to 6 p.m. A military band will be in attendance. Mrs. Lander is to present the prizes.

Class III.—Form Prize, Regular Attendance for three years, Annie Miller; Composition, Alice Morton; French, Reading and Geography, Angel Ormiston.

Class IV.—Form Prize, Veronica Butterfield; History and Geography, Gwen Stedman; General Progress, Esmé Scott Hareton; Writing and Dictation, Billie Danbar; Geography, Drawing and Brushwork, Barbara James.

Class V.—Reading and French, Jane Looker; Arithmetic, John Lander; General Knowledge, Jack Churchill; Reading, Recitation and Physical Exercise, Tom Churchill; Arithmetic and Writing, Jim Messer; Composition, Writing and Needlework, Hilda Butterfield.

Class VI.—Form Prize, Sheila Tiedall; Geography and History, Jack Miller; French, Wendy Roberts; Arithmetic, David Ellis; Writing and Composition, Lucy Norton.

Class VII.—Writing, Henry Butterfield.

Class VIII.—Arithmetic, Ronald Armstrong; Writing, Alec Pearce; Reading, William Hancock; Drawing and Brushwork, Gordon Obatham; Arithmetic and Recitation, Bunt Carter; General Progress, Ben Humphreys; Handwork and Writing, Chas. Butterfield; General Progress, Bryan Adams.

Kindergarten.—Writing, Heath Messer; French Recitation, Bester Churchill; General Progress, Binkie Tiedall.

Speaking on behalf of Lady May, Mr. Ralphs said:—Lady May has asked me to say a few words to you on her behalf. Her Ladyship desires me to express the great pleasure she feels in being present to-day and in distributing the prizes. Some-one has said recently that it should be our object to train our children for work and leisure, to fit the growing generation for service of home, society and the state, to admit all to the quest for goodness, truth and beauty; to make of our children better and happier citizens. This is the old object all in the Peak School are striving to attain. The ideal is high, but however short of it we may fall, I think you will agree that the school is progressing towards that ideal. If we were to ask Lady May what she would like best to see in a school, I know she would reply "Happy faces." I venture to say that happy faces in a school are an indication that there is very little amiss, and whenever I have visited this school I have never seen any but the happiest of faces, faces full of interest in the occupation of the moment. It is well to remember that the training which makes us happiest in ourselves also makes us most serviceable to others, and on the other hand when we are happiest in ourselves; this I know our children are realizing in the little sacrifices they make to provide funds for which they maintain one British prisoner of war in Germany. Lady May congratulates the school, and expresses her very best wishes for its continued progress.

On behalf of Lady May concluded the proceedings.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We are told by the War Savings Committee, says the *Globe*, that several prominent writers are to assist in war loan propaganda work, following the example of French men of letters in national campaigns of the kind, but we are not sure that the experiment will be attended with great success in this country. The man in the street here cares very little about the man in the study and what he does or says, and still less about what he writes. The instant appeal of the French writer to the mass of his countrymen is hardly paralleled among us. We hope the plan will succeed. If it does not, however, we shall not be surprised. There is a touch of amateurishness in the suggestion, but the trail of the amateur is to be found over most of these war time committees.

The Exeter Road, which is to be improved and in great part rebuilt by the labour of German prisoners of war, recalls the fact, remarks the *Chronicle*, that the road was previously improved about a hundred years ago, also by prisoners of war. At the time of the Napoleonic Wars, the French prisoners interned at the camp in Dorset were set to this work. They made the magnificent stretch of road from Dorchester to Weymouth, with its remarkable avenues of chestnut trees, and also laboured hard on the section of the main road between Wareham and Bridport.

One of the most voluminous records in the shape of blue-books that have ever been issued by the Government has just made its appearance, observes the same journal. It chronicles the proceedings of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, and consists of twenty-one volumes, varying in thickness from 100 to 600 pages. The bulk of the letterpress embodies the evidence given by witnesses verbatim. "War economy!" the critics will contemptuously exclaim. Yet there is some excuse for this monumental work. The Commission was appointed in 1912, and had completed its labours before the war. Moreover, the bulk of the matter was set up and printed in India, where the evidence was taken, and has not consumed any home industry.

John Cassell, the founder of the famous publishing house, was born in Manchester just a hundred years ago, says the *Daily News*. He was quite a remarkable person, who started life as a cotton operative, spent much of it as a temperance lecturer, and ended it with the fame which justly belongs to the greatest of the pioneers of cheap literature. "Essentially a working man to the day of his death," wrote one of his editors, "he possessed a refinement of manner and natural courtesy which a Duke might envy." He set up his printing office in the Strand in 1848; and in 1851 he issued the first cheap reprint library—"John Cassell's Library"—at 7d.—a miracle in its day. The "Popular Educator" followed the next year.

The firm has had many triumphs since then. I personally still regret, says a correspondent, the little threepenny "National Library" of 1886. Nearly 8,000,000 were sold of these little books, and those who remember them will not wonder at it. As an achievement the issue of this series ranks at least with the publication of "Treasure Island," which Messrs. Cassell first presented to the public in book form. The firm has owed much of the success of its large brilliant record to its very able general manager, Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, the chairman of the Croydon County Magistrates.

Stolen Bricks.

A contractor of Wanhsai made a complaint recently that his bricks were being stolen. A watch was kept and a number of coolies were arrested. They told of a man who had told them to steal the bricks, and this individual was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The results of the eighth of the series of the Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Hayward Hays and Guel Classes are as follows:—

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P.), Out Rocks Buoy (P.), Lyemun Beacon (P.). Distance 10.1 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Dione	4.42.05	4.42.56	
Rolla	4.47.38	4.47.38	
Jessica	5.09.13	4.59.22	
Kathleen	6.44 D.N.F.	D.N.F.	
Colleen	5.03	4.59.46	4.54.43
Musetta	5.30 D.N.S.	D.N.S.	
Aileen	3.22 D.N.F.	D.N.F.	

Position	Pts.	Pts. for Race, to date.
(1) Dione	8	43
(2) Rolla	8	52
(3) Colleen	5	40
(4) Jessica	4	29
Kathleen	—	32
Musetta	—	3
Aileen	—	8

One Design Class.
Course:—Channel Rocks (P.), Out Rocks (P.), Channel Rocks (S.). Distance, 6.9 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Alisa	4.18.25	4.18.25	
Bonita	D.N.F.	D.N.F.	
Daphne	D.N.S.	D.N.S.	
Halcyon	4.23.19	4.23.19	

Position	Pts.	Pts. for race, to date.
(1) Alisa	5	17
(2) Halcyon	3	24
Bonita	—	11
Daphne	—	33

Hayward Hays and Guel Class.
Course:—Channel Rocks (P.), Out Rocks Buoy (P.), Channel Rock (S.). Distance, 6.9 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Lyaboth	4.23.48	4.23.32	
Owl	Scratch	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Thecla	35	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Touinette	35	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Receives	35	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Dawn	35	4.28.33	4.29.08
Lady	35	4.28.33	4.29.08
Ursula	Scratch	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Sirius	—	D.N.F.	D.N.F.

Position	Pts.	Pts. for race, to date.
(1) Lyaboth	8	54
(2) Dawn	6	48
(3) Thecla	—	41
Owl	—	—
Touinette	—	6
Lady Ursula	—	—
Sirius	—	—

These events were contested in a strong E. N. E. wind with heavy sea running and several of the yachts were forced to give up the race through accident.

The margin of time with which the Dione won her race again demonstrates the heavy weather qualities of the yacht and reflects great credit on Miss Pheobe May, who, accompanied by Miss Iris May, steered the boat to victory.

The weather conditions recall a race sailed over the same course some years ago when the Dione won a championship race steered by His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., who rounding the Out Rocks Buoy dislocated his right arm but nevertheless stuck to the tiller and won out.

The ninth and last race for the Championships will be sailed off on Saturday, 17th inst. Course: Stonecutters Island (Starboard).

The results of the fourth of the series of Cruiser Championship Races are as follows:—

English Rig.
Course:—Chung Chau Island (S). Distance 22 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Irene	4.40.00	4.45.54	4.01.54
Feather	Scratch	4.54.55	4.54.55
Vesper	4.40	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Queen Bee	22.00	D.N.S.	D.N.S.

Position	Pts.	Pts. for Race, to date.
(1) Irene	5	13
(2) Feather	3	16
Vesper	—	3
Queen Bee	—	—

A BUILDING CONTRACT.

Alleged Failure to Carry Out.

In the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies), the case was heard in which Lun Shun-sho claims from Yeung King-shung, \$1,000 for breach of a building contract, dated November 15, 1916, which it is alleged he refused to carry out.

Mr. Agassiz appeared for plaintiff and defendant was represented by Mr. E. O. Faithfull. In outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Agassiz said that his client purchased a plot of land known as Island Lot 2071, in Kennedy Road, upon which he wished to build four houses. A contract was eventually entered into with defendant in November last year. The contract was written out by Mr. Clark, the architect, and was signed by the defendant, to whom plans, specifications and certain other documents were handed. The work should have been commenced on November 16, but there was considerable delay in commencing operations. There was some difficulty in obtaining a permit from the building authorities to get stone. Then nothing was heard for some weeks, when Mr. Clark wrote to the defendant asking him why he had not called in answer to a previous letter, saying that the matter was most urgent. The only work defendant did on the site was to dig some trenches which contravened the building regulations. Mr. Clark became impatient and went to see defendant, but was told by a foreman; who spoke English, that his master had gone away. Subsequently, Mr. Clark saw the defendant who asked verbally to be released from his contract.

The plaintiff later received a letter saying that defendant's company was wound up and telling them that they had better see about engaging someone else to do the work. Mr. Faithfull:—There are three partners in the defendant's firm. The plaintiff has picked out the best of the three—my client. Mr. Agassiz:—Your client signed the contract, and he never said a word about the firm. It is quite untrue that Mr. Clark told defendant that the plaintiff had agreed to cancel the contract; he had no authority to do so. The architect wrote to the defendant saying that his client (the plaintiff) would be willing to accept \$500. The defendant simply returned the plans and specifications, and there was not another word from him. My client has had to send out for fresh tenders and the lowest he has been able to receive is one for \$61,000, which is an increase of \$3,500 on defendant's contract. We have suffered damage, also for loss of rent, etc. Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

H.K.V.R. Parade.
All members of "A" and "B" Co. of the Volunteer Reserves will parade on the road outside the Law Courts on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections will fall in at the same time and place. Dress: Drill order.

Chinese Rig.
Course:—Chung Chau Island (S). Distance 22 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Sooteng-den	11.00	D.N.F.	D.N.F.
Miranda	Scratch	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Oenone	7.20	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Dorothy II	14.40	4.58.34	4.41.54
Lady	Godiva	51.20	D.N.S.

Position	Pts.	Pts. for Race, to date.
(1) Dorothy II	6	22
Sootengden	—	9
Oenone	—	14
Miranda	—	—
Lady Godiva	—	—

The fifth and last Cruiser Championship Race will be sailed on Sunday, 18th inst. Course:—Lamma Island (Starboard). Distance 22.5 miles.

LIFE AT THE FRONT.

Interesting Letters from Lieut. Barlow.

His many friends in Hongkong will be glad to hear news of Lieutenant E. C. Barlow, who is at present on active service in France. Three letters have recently been received from him by a friend in Hongkong.

In the first letter, Lieut. Barlow, writing from a Machine Gun Training Centre in England, said that he was then in the Machine Gun Corps and after his course was completed he expected to be drafted into the Heavy Machine Gun Corps, and thus to be introduced, very intimately, to the "Tanks." He adds that he put in his application for a transfer to the Machine Gun Corps some little time before writing and was pleasantly surprised when he received orders to proceed to England. He was in the line on the Somme when he made the application for the transfer.

"When we first went across," says Lieut. Barlow, "we were in the Armentieres-Neuve Chapelle sector, and after a rough time there we trekked down to the Somme. It is hell upon earth there, and I hope I have seen the last of it. The Battalion I was with did very well indeed. At present I am a semi-invalid, as I was silly enough to play Soccer and got knocked into a goal-post and nearly lost my left eye. It is getting better, but at times I have splitting headaches. . . . We have plenty of work to do, and not very much spare time, but I like the work, and should be a machine gun expert when I have finished. I met Gregory (late of J. M.) here; he is also in the Machine Gun Corps and wishes to be remembered to his Hongkong friends. He was badly wounded on the Somme, in the 'tummy,' but is now almost O.K. He is a 'gas' expert."

In a later letter, written from the same centre, Lieut. Barlow says that since writing he had had the misfortune to be thrown from a horse, or, rather, a horse fell with, and on top of, him. As a result, he partly dislocated his shoulder. Lieut. Barlow goes on the speak of impending military examinations, and says he expects that later "some of us will go to the Tanks, and if there is a chance of doing that, I am on it. Personally I do not think we shall be wanted to fight, as I think the war will be over before then. The Boche shows many signs of collapse. I get letters almost every day from Neuve Chapelle and the Somme, and things are going on O. K. at those places. They are worrying Fritz for all they are worth, and he does not like it. . . . I met Norman Kemp, late Daily Press; he is something in H. M. Stationery Office. He did not look half so well as he did in Hongkong. I believe his wife is nursing in some institution."

Lieut. Barlow's third letter is written from France, he having been attached to the 2/5 Royal Warwick. He speaks of the terrible times they get in the front line occasionally and says one dreams about the coonies he has witnessed, adding "at present I am as callous and as bloodthirsty as any pirate." Continuing, he says:—"The other day I was standing near a party of men, when Fritz sent over a 'crump': they are so called because of the noise of the explosion, which is, as near as I can put it, cr-crump. It is a shell of about the size of one of our 8-inch. It completely wiped out seven of the men, and, although I was close to it, I only got bespattered with mud: I was covered from head to foot. We then collected the remnants, deposited them in sandbags and left them for the arrival of the padre, when they were buried. All this may sound very horrible, but one soon gets accustomed to warfare. When this war is over I shall never want to see any more fighting. Mind, I am not saying that I want peace at any price. I should hate to see anything but unconditional surrender, or a complete knock-out."

"We have got Fritz on this front, and those who are captured are only too pleased to fall into our hands. They are sent beyond, or practically so, the zone of strife and lead a peaceful life, repairing roads, &c. They are well housed and fed, and you never see them without a pipe, cigar or cigarette. They are infinitely better off than they were in the Sausage Army." After referring to the narrow escapes which mark every day, Lieut. Barlow speaks of the Somme battlefield. He says:—"You never have nor never will see such a place. It is beyond description. There is hardly a square inch of the original ground; the shells, ours and theirs, have completely ploughed the place, and there are still doing it, though feebly. One reads about the Field of Waterloo after the battle. It must have been a nursery to this. . . . It is surprising how soon a place is cleared and made respectable after a strife. Everyone has his particular job, and I do not think a strict business firm could run things any better. The organisation is stupendous and magnificent. They say, and rightly so, that the Sausage Army is a model of organisation. One may not have been so, but it is now."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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HONGKONG FOOD PRICES.

Questions for To-morrow's Council Meeting.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., is to ask the following questions:—

1. On what date did the Committee, which was appointed by His Excellency the Governor to fix from time to time the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail in the Colony, issue their last price list setting forth such maximum prices?

2. Will His Excellency the Governor direct another Meeting of such Committee to be held at an early date for the purpose of fixing a maximum price for articles of food?

3. With reference to paragraph 6 of the schedule of maximum prices in the Government Proclamation, which paragraph runs as follows:—"The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914," is it not the fact that the prices of the following imported provisions, namely, golden syrup, jam, cheese, mustard, table salt and bacon have been raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914?

without a pipe, cigar or cigarette. They are infinitely better off than they were in the Sausage Army."

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a hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-nature laxative, form the best preventative.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Beuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

General Maude's Brilliant Progress.

London, March 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the occupation of Bagdad was the sequel to a series of brilliant operations carried out by the British and Indian troops with a dash and determination for which no praise was too high. (Cheers.)

He recalled that after the severe fighting on the right bank of the Tigris, wherein heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, General Maude's crossing the river near Kut imperilled the safety of the Turkish army in Mesopotamia. The enemy immediately retired to Bagdad. General Maude pursued with the utmost energy and not only were large numbers made prisoner and quantities of material of all kinds taken during the pursuit, but there was good reason to believe that nearly two-thirds of the whole of the enemy's artillery either fell into our hands or was thrown into the Tigris.

On March 5th, our cavalry came up with the Turkish rearguard, 27 miles from Bagdad. After an action the Turks abandoned their prepared position. On March 7th, the cavalry found the enemy in position on the Djal river, an affluent of the Tigris, a formidable obstacle over thirty yards wide, and unfordable. General Maude therefore withdrew his cavalry and brought his infantry into action. The Turks meanwhile received reinforcements from Bagdad and a formidable resistance was offered on the Djal, covering Bagdad from the south-west.

On March 7th, General Maude bridged the Tigris at the point of confluence with the Djal. Thereupon his cavalry crossed, supported by troops on the right bank. Despite the heat and the dust the troops brilliantly marched 18 miles, finding the enemy strongly entrenched six miles south-west of Bagdad. The enemy was immediately driven back two miles.

On March 8th, the troops fighting on the Djal established a footing on the northern bank. During March 8th, and 10th, the troops on the right bank, despite dust storms, pressed their advantage, driving the enemy back to within three miles of the outskirts of Bagdad. Simultaneously troops gained the passage of the river, forcing the enemy upon Bagdad, which they entered on the morning of March 11th.

General Maude thus completed his victory at Kut by a pursuit of 110 miles, wherein the Tigris was crossed three times. (Cheers.) The pursuit was conducted in country destitute of supplies, and despite the commencement of the summer heat. Apart from the skill and vigour of the leadership and the valour and endurance of the troops, both British and Indian, such operations are only possible in such country after thorough, systematic and most careful arrangements for supply. The fact that General Maude was not only able to feed and munition his army and assure proper attention for sick and wounded but was able to report that he can provide necessities for the army in Bagdad reflects the greatest credit on the general staff and all concerned. (Cheers.)

Congratulations from the Grand Fleet.

London, March 12.

The Press Bureau announces that Admiral Beatty, through General Sir W. Robertson, has conveyed to General Maude the Grand Fleet's admiration and congratulations upon his magnificent achievement in capturing Bagdad.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, March 12.

A Russian communique reports—We repulsed enemy gas attacks south-west of Lake Narotch, south-east of Kovel.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Only Weather Delays Absolute End.

London, March 12.

General Smuts, interviewed by Beuter's representative, said that the only thing delaying the absolute end of the German East Africa campaign is the prevalence of the rainy season until May, when the Germans will be compelled to surrender or enter Portuguese territory, where the Portuguese are quite prepared to handle them. The enemy only consisted of a remnant of the army.

Practically all the South African white troops had departed, the native battalions whom he had raised owing to the unfavourable climate, remaining to finish up.

General Smuts spoke in high terms of the natives' magnificent infantry work, and said they would shortly be available for service elsewhere. Nothing had given greater pleasure than Mr. Long's statement that no German Colony would be returned to Germany. The mere suggestion was preposterous. He shuddered to think what would happen to the natives if any part were returned. The natives had supported us magnificently and our prestige in the east would suffer.

AMERICA ARMS HER MERCHANTMEN.

London, March 13.

The State Department has notified the foreign diplomats that American ships traversing the German submarine zone will carry "an armed guard for the protection of the vessel and the lives of persons aboard."

It is expected that European vessels plying to American ports will take advantage of the new ruling of the State Department permitting vessels to be armed for as well as aft.

GERMAN COLONIES NOT TO BE RESTORED.

Lost Empire of Over A Million Square Miles.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following declaration on January 31, concerning the conquered German colonies at a meeting at Westminster City Hall:—

"We have acquired possession of different German colonies in various parts of the world as a consequence of this war.

"Now I speak with knowledge and with responsibility, and I speak as the representative for the moment of those Overseas Dominions, who are the pride and glory of our Empire to-day, when I say, 'Let no man think that those struggles have been fought in vain. Let no man think that the territories shall ever return to German rule.'"

The Lost Empire. Germany has lost all her colonies except one (German East Africa), and that vast territory will soon be in possession of the

THE SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	sa.	\$ 675.00.
Unions.	sa.	\$ 890.00.
H.K. Fires.	b.	\$ 352.50.
Douglases.	b.	\$ 100.00.
Indos (Def.)	a.	\$ 128.00.
Steamboats.	a.	\$ 18.75.
China Sugars.	b.	\$ 121.00.
Langkats.	b.	\$ 18.25.
H.K. Wharves.	sa.	\$ 81.00.
K'loon Docks.	b.	\$ 128.00.
S'hai Docks.	b.	\$ 82.00.
Kang Yiks.	b.	\$ 12.50.
S'hai Cottons.	b.	\$ 117.50.
Yangtzeopos.	b.	\$ 4.75.
Cements.	b.	\$ 11.35.
H.K. Tramways.	b.	\$ 7.15.

DELAYED HIS SHIP.

European Second Mate Sent to Prison.

Ernest G. Andrew, second mate of the s.s. Pak Hoi, was charged before Commander Beckwith, at the Marine Court this morning, with refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his ship and with absconding himself with-out leave.

Captain John Dewar, master of the ship, said that defendant went ashore the previous evening without leave, although he knew the ship was under sailing orders. Witness communicated with the Police and asked them to arrest the defendant. The vessel was, in consequence of defendant's conduct, delayed for 36 hours. Everyone on board was aware that the ship was due to sail.

Further evidence was given to the effect that the vessel was due to sail on the 13th of this month, but, owing to defendant absconding himself without leave, she had been delayed some considerable time. No other officer was obtainable.

Sergeant Murphy stated that he arrested defendant in the bar at the Grand Hotel. Defendant said that he had been all afternoon in a private room at the Astor House Hotel and had only just come out to get a drink. Defendant was quite sober.

In sentencing defendant to eight weeks' imprisonment and inflicting a fine of \$100, Commander Beckwith said he was satisfied that defendant's unreasonable action had caused delay to the vessel.

In Hospital.

The many friends of Mr. John Lemm will learn with regret that he has been taken ill, and is now in the French Hospital at Wanchai.

New Steamer.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's new vessel, the s.s. Kwaiyang, is to be launched from the slipway of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., on Monday, March 19, at 5.30 p.m.

Alleged Larceny and Assault.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three men were charged with larceny from a person, and assault. It is alleged by the prosecution that the complainant was standing in Reclamation Street, Yamat, when a man knocked against him and stole the money. Two others assaulted him also. Mr. Goldring defends the men and the case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$50.

British forces who are fighting there. The following are the areas in square miles of her lost possessions:—

S.W. Africa	322,450
Cameroons	300,000
Togoland	33,700
Pacific Colonies	94,840
Kiaochow	200
Total	750,990

The area of German East Africa is 384,180 square miles. The German Empire in Europe comprises 208,780 square miles of territory.

COMPANY REPORTS.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.

We are officially informed, that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on 28th instant, the payment out of the profits for the year 1915 of a dividend of \$27.00 per share, absorbing \$216,000; to pass \$15,000 to credit to Reinsurance Fund; \$103,140.51 to credit of Investment & Exchange Fluctuation Account; and to carry forward \$467,967.73 in respect of the year 1916.

Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth annual meeting, to be held at the offices of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 28, states:—

The General Managers submit a statement of the Company's accounts for the year 1916.

Including \$6,423.87 brought forward from 1915, and after deducting \$13,000 paid as an interim dividend at the rate of \$2.00 per share on 21st August, 1916, the balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$89,425.47, which is proposed should be appropriated as follows:—

Pay final dividend	\$9.00 per share, ..	\$58,500.00
Place to Provision for Contingencies Account, ..	15,000.00	
To carry forward to new account, ..	15,925.47	
		\$89,425.47

Consulting Committee.—The Rev. Pere Robert was invited to fill Dr. J. W. Noble's place on the Consulting Committee. Sir Paul Chater and Rev. Pere Robert offer themselves for re-election.

Andover.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., and E. A. M. Williams, A.S.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

THE LAURENTIC.

Lists of Officers Lost and Saved.

The Admiralty has issued the following list of 25 officers who lost their lives in H.M.S. Laurentic:—

Lieut.-Comdr. Douglas R. Saxby-Thomas, R.N.
Lieutenants William A. McNeill, Thomas Steele, David T. E. James, George E. B. Browne, Richard Morgan.
Engineer-Comdr. Charles E. Hurst.

Engineer Lieut.-Comdr. George R. Rutledge.
Engineer-Lieutenants: Edward A. R. Larmour, Herbert Sewell, James W. Gibbins, Thomas Jamieson, James Carlisle, George H. Daymond, Robert B. Mitchell, Surgeon Frank E. Rook, M.D., R.N.

Sub-Lieutenants:—The Hon. Alan B. de Blaquiere, R.N., Laurence W. Bell.
Engineer Sub-Lieutenants:—Peter Oston, George L. Elliott, James R. Brown, Ernest B. Midgley.

Assistant Paymasters: Bernard O. O. Newbery, Fround Beaumont.
Warrant Telegraphist: Richard J. Thompson.
All are R.N.R. Officers, except where stated.

Saved.
The following is a list of the officers reported to have been saved:—

Capt. Reginald A. Norton, R.N. Commander Hugh H. Rogers, R.N.

Lieut. Arthur Pawley, R.N.R. Lieut. John Walker, R.N.R.

Eng. Lieut. Richard Neale, R.N.R. Eng. Lieut. Harold V. Stewart, R.N.R.

Surgeon William P. Starforth, R.N. Eng. Sub-Lieut. William Heathcot, R.N.R.

Eng. Sub-Lieut. Howard O. K. Harley, R.N.R.

Eng. Sub-Lieut. Harold B. Evans, R.N.R. Chief Gunner A. H. Biggers, R.N.

Warrant Telegraphist A. Bower, R.N.R.

THE NEW SUBMARINISM.

THREAT TO SINK NEUTRALS.

Full Text of Germany's Amazing New Note.

The German Government has transmitted to the United States Ambassador the following Note, and similar Notes have been handed to the representatives of all neutral Governments:—

Your Excellency had the kindness to communicate on January 22 the message which the President of the United States of America on the same day addressed to the Senate, and the Imperial Government has taken cognisance of the contents of the message with that earnest attention which is becoming with the explanations of the President, inspired by his high sense of responsibility.

It affords great satisfaction to state that the general lines of this remarkable manifestation in the widest sense agree with the principles and wishes in which Germany believes.

To these belong in the first place the right of self-government and the equal rights of all nations. Recognising this principle, Germany would sincerely welcome it if nations like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the blessings of independence of state, now would obtain liberty.

Alliances which drive nations into competition for hegemony and entangle them into the net of selfish intrigues are likewise repudiated by the German people. On the other hand, its enthusiastic co-operation is assured for all endeavours which aim at the prevention of future wars.

The freedom of the seas as a preliminary condition for the free existence and the peaceful intercourse of nations as well as the open trade were always the guiding principle of German policy. The Imperial Government all the more regrets that the attitude of its adversaries, being hostile to peace, makes it impossible for the world to work now for the realisation of these exalted aims.

Germany's Peace Basis.

Germany and her allies were at once prepared to enter into peace negotiations and had indicated a basis.

Their plans, as was expressly stated in the Note of December 12, 1916, were not aimed at the destruction or annihilation of the adversary, and they were ready to enter immediately into peace negotiations and had indicated the guarantee of the existence of honour and the liberty of evolution as a basis.

Their plans in their conviction, were quite compatible with the rights of other nations, especially as to Belgium, which is the object of the warm-hearted sympathies of the United States. The Chancellor a few weeks before had announced that the annexation of Belgium never had been Germany's intention.

Germany, in the peace to be concluded with Belgium, merely wanted to take precautionary measures so that that country, with which the Imperial Government wishes to live in good neighbourly relations, could not be exploited by their adversaries for the promotion of hostile attempts.

Such a precaution is all the more urgently needed since hostile persons in power, in repeated speeches, and especially in the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference, had declared their open intention, even after the restoration of peace, of not recognising Germany as of equal right, but rather that they would continue to fight her in a systematic fashion.

The attempt of the four allied Powers to bring about peace failed on account of the last of conquest of our adversaries, who want to dictate peace. Under the pretext of the principle of nationalities they unveiled as their war aim the partition and dishonour of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To the desire for reconciliation they opposed their will for annihilation. They want to fight to the last. Thus a new situation has sprung up, which also (as the German Government has decided)

Britain's "Criminal" Blockade.

For the past two years and a half England has misused the power of her Navy in a criminal attempt to force Germany by hunger into submission. Brutally despising the laws of nations, the group of Powers marshalled by England not only prohibits legitimate trade of their adversaries, but by reckless pressure even forces neutral States to stop all trade relations disagreeable to them, or limits their trade according to their arbitrary orders.

The American nation knows the pains which have been taken to move England and her Allies to return to the laws of nations, and to respect the law of the freedom of the oceans. The English Government persists in its war of starvation, which certainly does not affect the military strength of the adversary, but which forces women and children, sick and old persons, for their country's sake, to suffer painful privations which endanger national vitality.

Thus British imperialism, with cold blood, accentuates the sufferings of the world without regard for every dictate of humanity, without regard for the protests of severely prejudiced neutrals, and without regard even for the silent longing for peace within the nations of their own Allies.

Every day during which the fearful struggle goes on brings new devastation, new misery and death. Every day by which the war is shortened will preserve on both sides the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and the means of blessing for tortured humanity.

The Imperial Government before its own conscience and before history is unable to assume responsibility if any one means to hasten the end of the war be still untried. Together with the President of the United States they had hoped to obtain this aim by negotiations.

The attempt to establish an understanding between the adversaries having been answered by an announcement of intensified warfare, the Imperial Government, if in a higher sense it wants to serve humanity and not sin against the friends of its own nation, must now continue the war for existence once more forced upon her by means of using all weapons. The Imperial Government is, therefore, also forced to do away with restrictions which up to now it has imposed upon the use of its fighting means at sea.

Trusting that the American people and its Government will be alive to the reasons for this decision and for its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from a lofty, exalted standpoint of impartiality, and that it will on its part co-operate in order to avoid further misery and avoidable sacrifice of human lives.

With reference to the details of the contemplated war measures at sea annexed to the Memorandum, the Imperial Government at the same time begs to express its confidence that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the barred zones described in the annex, and also that it will warn citizens against confiding passengers or goods to ships plying to ports in the barred zones.

Barred Zones.

The Memorandum annexed to the Note reads as follows:—From February 1, 1917, within the barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean, as outlined below, all sea traffic will forthwith be opposed by all means. Such barred zones are:—

In the north, a district around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles distant along the Dutch coast as far as the Tereschelling lightship, degree of longitude from Tereschelling lightship, and a line from there across a point 62deg. north 30deg. longitude to 62deg. north 5deg. west, further to a point three miles south of the south point of Faroe, and from there across a point 62deg. north, 10deg. west to 61deg. north, 15deg. west; then 57deg. north, 20deg. west until 47deg. north 30deg. west, further to 45deg. north 15deg. west, and then, on the degree making these voyages to be 20 nautical miles from Cape

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Among the forthcoming marriages which are announced are the following:—

Lieut. A. E. Hall, R. G. A., to Miss Blanch Watson, of Dennis Villa, Kennedy Town.

Mr. William F. Ford, of 32, The Terrace, Kowloon Dock, to Miss Frances K. Fenton, en route from Scotland.

Mr. William P. Smith, of the Taikoo Sugar Works, to Miss E. Heald, of Sea View, Gap Road, Wanchai.

Finistère, and at 20 nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the French frontier.

In the south of the Mediterranean.—For neutral shipping there remains open the sea region west of the line from Point de Les Piquettes until 38deg. 20min. north and 6deg. east, as well as north and west of the zone 60 nautical miles broad along the North African coast, commencing at 2deg. western latitude.

In order to connect this sea region with Greece, the zone leads 20 nautical miles broad north or east, following the line, 38deg. north and 8deg. east to 38 deg. north and 11deg. 30min. east, to 34deg. north and 22deg. 30min. east. From there leads a zone 20 nautical miles broad west 22deg. 30min. eastern longitude into Greek territorial waters.

Conditions for American ships.

Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are taken that neutral ships being on February 1 on their way to ports in the barred zones, for appropriate time they shall be spared, yet it is urgently advised that they be warned and directed to other routes by all means at their disposal. Neutral ships lying in the ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before February 5, and take the shortest route into the open zone.

Traffic of regular American passenger steamers may go on unmolested:—

(a) If Falmouth is taken as the port of destination;

(b) If on the first and return journey the Scillies as well as a point 60 degrees north 20 degrees west steered. On this road (route) no German mines will be laid;—

(c) Steamers bear the following special signs allowed only to them in American ports: coat of paint of the ship's hull and of the superstructure three metres broad and red. On every mast a large flag chequered white and red; on the stern the American national flag. During darkness the national flag and coat of paint to be as easily recognisable as possible from far away and ships must be completely illuminated brightly.

(d) If one steamer runs in each direction every week, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays;

(e) If guarantees are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband "according to the German list of contraband."

One Paddle Steamer to the Continent.

With reference to the message regarding the German declaration of forbidden routes for ships at sea, a later message gives substantially the same sense, with, however, the following addition regarding Continental passenger traffic:—

"It is further stated that Germany is prepared, in view of the need for Continental passenger traffic, that every weekday a Dutch paddle steamer shall receive free and unobstructed right of passage in each direction between Flushing and Southwold, on condition that said paddle steamers only pass through the barred zones by daylight, and that they steer by the North Hinder Lightship both on the outward and homeward voyage. On this route no German mines will be laid. The marks on the ships making these voyages to be the same as those given in the German list of contraband."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	88 3/4
Marine Insurance.	
Canton	100
North China	100
Union	100
Yangtze	100
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire	100
H.K. Fire	100
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	100
Steamboats	100
Indos (Def.)	100
Indos (Pref.)	100
Shells	100
Ferries	100
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	100
Malabons	100
MINING.	
Kailans	100
Langkats	100
Raub	100
Tronohs	100
Urahs	100
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H.K. Wharves	100
Kowloon Docks	100
Shai Docks	100
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	100
H.K. Hotels	100
Land Invest.	100
Hiphreys Est.	100
Kloon Lands	100
Shai Lands	100
West Points	100
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	100
Kung Yik	100
Shai Cottons	100
Yangtze Mills	100
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneo	100
China Light & P.	100
Providents	100
Dairy Farms	100
Green Islands	100
H.K. Electric	100
H.K. Ice Co.	100
Ropes	100
Steel Foundries	100
Trams, Low Level	100
Trams, Peak, old n.	100
Trams, Peak, new n.	100
Laundries	100
U. Waterboats	100
Watsons	100
Wm. Powells	100
Morning Posts	100

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY
MARCH 14, 1917.BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/3 1/2
Demand	2/3 1/2
30 d/s	2/3 1/2
60 d/s	2/4
4 m/s	2/4 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	98 1/2
T/T Japan	107 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	55
co & New York	134 1/2
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Manila	32 1/2
T/T France	32 1/2
Demand, Paris	32 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	2/4 9/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/4 11/16
6 m/s. L/O	2/4 13/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/4 13/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	56 1/4
4 m/s. Manila	Nom.
4 m/s. France	33 1/2
6 m/s. France	33 1/2
Demand, Germany	55 1/4
Demand, New York	55 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	110
Demand, Singapore	98 1/4
On Haiphong	3 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	6 1/4
Sovereign	8 1/2 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48 50
Bar Silver, per oz.	56 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100:
Chinese—20 cts. pieces 74 1/2 dia.
Chinese—10 " 74 1/2 dia.
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 74 1/2 dia.
Hongkong 10BANKS.
BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7:00 AM to 7:15 AM	15 minutes
7:15 AM to 7:30 AM	" "
7:30 AM to 7:45 AM	" "
7:45 AM to 8:00 AM	" "
8:00 AM to 8:15 AM	" "
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NOTICES.

BARRIBAL PICTURES FREE.

For a limited time only. Anyone returning 10 Empty Westminster "Specials" Cigarette tins to the Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl Pictures, reproduced in Oils, stretched on canvas, and mounted on wooden frames.

The number of these Pictures is limited and the scheme will expire when the supply is exhausted, so you should take advantage of this offer at once.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

PETER DAWSON'S



WHISKY is for men of refined taste, because it is noted for its splendid quality, bouquet and flavour. SPECIFY P. D. WHISKY in your next order. This whisky will repay all the confidence you can place in it.

Obtainable Everywhere.

Sole Agents:-

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER,
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(For account of the concerned)
A Quantity of Wines and Spirits, comprising:-
38 cases Whisky (Dewar & others).
26 do Hock.
2 do Bitters.
15 do Champagne.
37 do Beer.
etc., etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 16th inst.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong 10th March 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CABS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinders, 7 Seater.

Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

All out going and incoming steamers and steam-launches are hereby warned that then passing Holt's Wharves which are under construction with divers working, that they must not pass within a distance of 200 yards of them and to slow down their speed to 4 knots.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R. N.
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Sole Importers

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:-

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; all manufactures of Silver, other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and the colonies must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shantou, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letter 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Nantau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 8.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumohuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Inaho M., Jap., ex 2,749, D. Araya, 13th Mar.—Moj, 7th Mar. Gen.—O. S. K.

Nisim M., Jap., ex 681, M. Ishida, 13th Mar.—Koolang, 10th Mar. Coal.—Order.

Chapenow, Br., ex 1,248, G. Morse, 13th Mar.—Bangkok and Swatow, 12th Mar. Gen.—B. & S.

Naris, Nor., ex 864, Salvoen, 13th Mar.—Bangkok, 6th Mar. Rice.—Chinese.

Anhu, B., ex 1,221, G. W. Eady, 14th Mar.—Shanghai, 11th Mar. Gen.—R. & S.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Snacks & Try's
Cakes.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 12.30—Pressure has decreased considerably over Japan and increased considerably over the lower Yangtze Valley. It has increased slightly elsewhere.

The depression over China has moved eastward and is now central over S.W. Japan.

An anticyclone has formed over N.E. China.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.89 inches, against an average of 4.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
Light winds, freshening from E. or N.E. later; Sea to choppy.	
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	The same as No. 1.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, March 14, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Victoria	5a	30.26	14	n	4	0	
Waimoo	5a	30.04		n	1		
Hakodate		30.05		n	1		
Tokio		30.12		n	1		
Koshi		29.87		n	1		
Nagasaki		29.74		n	1		
Kagima		29.80		n	1		
Osaka		29.89		n	1		
Naha		29.95		n	1		
Ishijima		29.95		n	1		
Bonin Is.		30.12		n	1		
Chafoo	5a						
Whaiwai		30.26	34	90	n	8	0
Hankow							
Chungking							
Shanghai		30.18	41	97	n	6	0
Shanghai		30.11	40	100	n	6	0
Shanghai		31.07	56	91	n	4	0
Amoy	9a	29.83	64	91	n	1	0
Swatow	5a						
Taihu	5a	29.84	66	90	n	2	0
Taihu		29.82	64				0
Taihu		29.85	70				0
Koshu		29.88	68				0
P'oo		29.89	70				0
Canton	6a	29.93	67	100	n	4	0
H'kong		29.91	64	99	n	1	0
Gap Rock		29.92					1
Macao		29.89	64	100	n	1	0
Wuchow	9a						
Fakel							
Holhow							
Phu Lien	7a	29.81	70	91	n	4	0
Tourane		29.84	68				2
O. St. J.		29.78	77				4
Aparri	5	29.86	73	92	n	2	0
Dagupan		29.80	75	83	n	2	0
Manila		29.84	72				0
Laguai		29.81	77	92	n	2	0
Iloilo		29.79	75	91	n	2	0
Surigao		29.79	74	98	n	0	0
Luzon		29.71	78	94	n	4	0

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 14, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Direction of Wind, to two points.

7 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

8 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

9 Direction of Wind, to two points.

10 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

11 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

12 Direction of Wind, to two points.

13 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

14 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

15 Direction of Wind, to two points.

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18 Direction of Wind, to two points.

19 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

20 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

21 Direction of Wind, to two points.

22 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

23 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

24 Direction of Wind, to two points.

25 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

26 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

27 Direction of Wind, to two points.

28 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

29 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

30 Direction of Wind, to two points.

31 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

32 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

33 Direction of Wind, to two points.

34 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

35 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
Commencing FRIDAY March 9th, 1917.

MAURICE BANDMAN
Presents

THE NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Following Latest London Successes:-

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"TINA."

MARCH 15th & 16th The Success of the Moment. Recently produced at the Gaiety Theatre.
"THEODORE & CO."

MARCH 17th "THE MERRY WIDOW."

MARCH 19th The Latest Gaiety Success
"THE GIRL FROM CIROS."

BOOKING IS NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

Prices of Admission 12.50, 8.00, 5.00, 2.50, 1.00.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1917.

THE FINAL EPISODE OF

"GREED."

"PATHE'S GAZETTE."

"WAR PICTURES."

COMICS:-

CHAPLIN, & KEYSTONE.

FRIDAY, 16th MARCH, 1917.

"SALOMBA"

Sequel to "QUO VADIS."

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT FILM.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE MASTER KEY."

8TH & 9TH EPISODES ENTITLED:

"RUTH MEETS A FORTUNE SEEKER."

Gaumont Graphic & Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.